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DAMAGED CARGO AND MR. DENBY.

WHY SHOULD BRITISH SHIPPERS TAKE UMBRAGE?

NO COMMENT TO MAKE.

A representative of the North China Daily News last week spent half-an-hour with Mr. Denby, the United States Secretary of the Navy, who, with Mrs. Denby, had arrived from Peking. Mr. Denby, talked pleasantly on personal impressions of his Far Eastern trip. Thirty-seven years have passed since he first visited China, and it is 25 years since he last set foot in Shanghai, so that he has many remarkable changes to note. Peking has undergone a wonderful transformation, except in one respect—its politics, and the political maze Mr. Denby frankly acknowledged to be beyond his ken.

Our Shanghai contemporary's representative drew Mr. Denby's attention to the report of a speech which he made to the American business men in Yokohama. In the course of this address, Mr. Denby, discussing shipping questions, referred to "the constant annoyances and impediments that ensue when our goods are carried under the flags of other nations." "Instances have been known," he is reported to have said, "of the deliberate rough handling of American freight to prejudice foreign markets against it."

In the latter part of the speech, Mr. Denby sharply criticized the practice, referring to it as "commercial treachery," and as designed to "cripple the trade of a rival country."

THE SPEECH CONFIRMED.

After carefully reading the speech through, Mr. Denby observed: "Yes, it was not a prepared speech, but, as reported here, it is substantially correct." The representative pointed out that the address had created a very unfavourable impression among British shipping people, that in some quarters the charges made were very strongly resented, British shipping companies concluding that obviously they were the people referred to. "I do not see why British companies should fit the cap to their own heads," Mr. Denby observed.

It is not quite clear how they can do otherwise," our representative suggested. "The speech expressly excludes Japanese shipping companies from criticism, and it is scarcely likely that American companies would act in direct opposition to their own interests. As for other nationalities, the bulk of the carrying trade is largely in British hands, and the companies naturally infer that your criticism must refer to them."

A smile and a slight shrug of the shoulders was the only immediate response. "Anyone who will carefully read, and analyse the speech," Mr. Denby went on, after a pause, "will see that it is not directed against the British any more than against any other nationality. The criticism was made on principle, and applies generally. I cannot, of course, be responsible for the interpretation. Individual readers may put upon my remarks, and I am not prepared to enter into a controversy on the subject. I think you had better say that I have no comment to make."

A "BREEZE" AT PEITAIHO.

AMERICAN D.D.'S IN CONTROVERSY.

"I think you owe an apology not only to Abraham Lincoln, of whom you just spoke, but also to everyone in this church," this unexpected reply from a member of his congregation was provoked by some of Dr. A. C. Dixon's remarks in a lecture in the series given under the auspices of the Stewart Evangelical Fund at Rocky Point, Peitaiho, says a message to the North China Star.

Dr. Dixon was speaking of the importance of identifying oneself with the Christian Church and its work. Good works alone would not do, he said, and he cited the instance of Abraham Lincoln, who though full of Christian works made the mistake, Dr. Dixon said, of not joining any church.

Abraham Lincoln, Dr. Dixon said, thus made it possible for Robert Ingersoll to say of him that he (Abraham Lincoln) was "the prince of atheists."

Some of the loyal Americans in the audience had grown rather restive under these comments, and one of them, Dr. H. H. Lowry of Peking, rose to his feet and objected, asking for an apology from the speaker for his remarks about Lincoln. Dr. Dixon replied that he feared he had been misunderstood, that he did not intend to cast any aspersions upon Lincoln.

But Dr. Lowry was not satisfied, and jumping up again told Dr. Dixon quite plainly that the remarks about Lincoln had been misleading and ought never to have been made in such a place.

There were a number of smiles and counter-replies before the matter was finally dropped and the speaker and objector were given a chance to cool off.

Dr. Dixon admitted afterwards that he is a southerner, but denied that he has anything other than a feeling of veneration for Lincoln.

DEFAUDING THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

UNPAID HOTEL BILL: EUROPEAN CONVICTED.

Herbert G. Roberts, the young man who described himself as a cashier in the Netherlands Trading Society, Singapore, was again brought before Mr. Hamilton at the Magistrate's on Saturday, on a charge of obtaining, by false pretences, board and lodging and an advance of money from the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd.

At the previous hearing of the case it was alleged that the defendant between July 16th and 20th had incurred bills for accommodation and motor-car hire, and had obtained in advance from the Hongkong Hotel Co. amounting in all to \$147.37. The alleged pretence was that he pretended he would cash a draft on July 21st, whereas, in fact, he had no draft. The defendant then said he could obtain the money from the Chinese Customs at Shanghai, where he was formerly employed. He said the Customs Administration had several years' superannuation allowance belonging to him. He also thought he could obtain the money from his brother-in-law at Singapore. The Magistrate accordingly put the case back for one week to enable the defendant to write to Shanghai and Singapore with a view to obtaining the money. If the defendant succeeded in this, his Worship stated that he would deal lightly with the case.

When the defendant was called on Saturday the Magistrate asked if he had written to Singapore or to Shanghai.

Inspector Browne: He was given every facility to do so after leaving the Court last Saturday. He said he did not want to write.

The Magistrate: Why was that?

Inspector Browne: I do not know, but he may have written from Gao.

The Magistrate: Roberts, why didn't you write to Singapore and Shanghai?

The defendant (muttered in an undertone): I didn't want to.

The Magistrate (sternly): Speak politely. So you refused to write? Have you written since?—No.

Mr. H. C. Macnamara, who appeared for the prosecution, pointed out that it would be very hard to convict the man if there was any reasonable certainty of his getting the money. It was for his Worship to decide if it was possible for him to get so large a sum. His Worship had also to remember that if the defendant had not been stopped it was quite likely that he would still have been at the Hongkong Hotel. If a man did a thing recklessly it was just the same as if he did it deliberately.

The Magistrate: The defendant has no friends in Hongkong.

Inspector Browne: No.

The Magistrate: After listening to this case I have come to the conclusion that the defendant took one night's board and lodging by fraud, and I consider his conduct, in living in such an extravagant manner with little chance of getting the money, is extremely reprehensible. I do not think a man in the defendant's position really intended to defraud. He was very foolish, but I do not think he intended to defraud the Company the whole time he was there. I consider he defrauded the Company of one night's board and lodging. The defendant is fined \$25, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. The imprisonment to date from the Saturday of the previous week.

YOUNG MAN'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT SHANGHAI.

SUSPECTED MURDER BY CHINESE LOAFERS.

What was at first thought to have been a railway fatality as a result of which Jack David, aged seventeen, a schoolboy attending the Shanghai Public School, lost his life on the road to Woonung, is now believed, says the Shanghai Mercury, to be the foul deed on the part of a gang of Chinese loafers who have made that district the region of their activities during the past couple of months.

Natives residing in the Woonung district have been petitioning the authorities for more vigilant police patrol in view of the activities of a band of loafers whose means of existence have been the holding up of pedestrians and removing from their persons such things of value they could lay hold of.

A foreigner passing over the Saw Yin Creek noticed the body of the unfortunate lad lying by the railway line and for that reason it was at first believed that the boy had been run into by the train.

Upon examination of the body at the mortuary, his father vigorously gave it as his opinion that the boy had been foully done to death. There was no mark to show that he had been knocked down by a train or even an automobile, but on the contrary there were several marks to show that the boy had been made the subject of violence. Investigations are now being made.

The boy resided with his father—formerly a Turkish subject who came to Shanghai from Bagdad some eight years ago—at 81, Woonung Road, and was in the habit of taking long walks alone.

A TABLE BOY AND HIS "SQUEEZE."

INCIDENTS AT WISEMAN'S CAFE.

A table boy at Wiseman's Cafe was charged with larceny and assault at the Magistrate's on Saturday. It was alleged by the prosecution that half pound of sugar was found in defendant's pocket by an Indian watchman on the night of the 27th. On the following morning this was reported to the manager (Mr. Goodall) who promptly dismissed the boy. The latter is then said to have written a chit and left it on a dinner wagon in the cafe. The chit was not addressed to any particular person, but contained a threat. A translation of it is: "What grudges had you against me during my former life and why do you insult me during my present life? If I do not put you to death, I swear I will not live." Shortly after writing the chit, the defendant is said to have gone outside the building and thrown a stone at the watchman.

The defendant's story was that the sugar had been planted in his pocket, and that it was all a plot to get him out of his employment.

After the watchman had given evidence as to the finding of the sugar and the throwing of the stone, Mr. Donald Goodall, Manager of the Cafe Wiseman, gave evidence. He said that he had never given permission for boys to take away small quantities of food. When accused of stealing the sugar on the morning of the 28th, the defendant patiently admitted the theft. Witness ordered the defendant's dismissal. The boy was inclined to be insolent. He refused to leave the cafe, and hung about the premises.

Continuing, Mr. Goodall said: The defendant became a nuisance. He followed me to the Post Office and followed me back to the cafe, where he threw a stone at the watchman. In consequence of this annoyance I had him arrested for the theft of the sugar. It had not been my intention to charge him. The No. 1 boy was so much frightened by the defendant that he was almost afraid of reporting his conduct in writing the chit.

When asked about the chit, the defendant at first denied all knowledge of it, but confessed to the writing of it a little later.

In his statement the defendant said he had been at Wiseman's just about one month. The No. 1 boy was not friendly towards him because he had refused to give the No. 1 any "squeeze." For this, said the defendant, "he would have me dismissed so that he could give the position to another boy who would give him squeeze. If I made any little mistake he would tell me like anything." The defendant then explained why he thought the sugar had been planted in his pocket, and added: "the reason why I hung round the manager was that he refused to pay me."

The Magistrate: You seem to be very unfortunate in having all these witnesses against you.

The defendant: They provoked me. I wrote the chit under provocation.

The Magistrate: Oh, did you? You denied writing that a few minutes ago. You seem to be one of those young gentlemen who seem to think that they can do as they like. You are convicted on both charges.

On the charge of larceny the defendant was sent to prison for one month and on the charge of assault a fine of \$25 was imposed with the alternative of one month's imprisonment, both sentences to run consecutively.

ALLEGED TRADE MARK INFRINGEMENT.

VENDOR OF "STAR" SINGLETS DISCHARGED.

The case in which Messrs. W. R. Loxley & Co. prosecuted a hawk for selling goods bearing a trade mark which was alleged to be an infringement of their "Star" trade mark came up for further hearing at the Magistrate's on Saturday morning, before Mr. Hamilton.

At a previous hearing it was stated by a shroff in the employ of the prosecuting Company that he had bought from the hawk a singlet for 35 cents which bore a mark similar to Messrs. Loxley & Co.'s "Star." It was then found that the singlet was not one of those for which Messrs. Loxley & Co. have the agency. The price of Messrs. Loxley & Co.'s singlets was \$1.75 each. It was further alleged by the shroff that the hawk, in making the sale, described the singlet as a "Star" singlet.

On Saturday technical evidence regarding the "Star" trade mark was called by Mr. H. L. Denny, who appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. K. S. Morrison, a director of the Firm of Messrs. Bradley & Co., said he was conversant with the singlet trade and knew the trade mark of Messrs. Loxley & Co. The "Star" mark on the singlet as sold by the hawk was an infringement of Messrs. Loxley & Co.'s mark. It was likely that the hawk's singlets were manufactured in Canton of Japan; most probably Japan. The mark was likely to deceive the ordinary Chinese buyer.

The shroff, recalled, said that a warning had already been issued in Canton and South China against the infringement of Messrs. Loxley & Co.'s "Star" trade mark, and Dr. Denny put in copies of proclamations which had been issued by the Canton Government, bearing the trade mark of the firm.

The defendant repeated his former statement that he was ignorant of any infringement of the trade mark and that he had no intention of infringing the Ordinance.

The Magistrate said that, after hearing Mr. Morrison's evidence, he was satisfied that an infringement had taken place. Regarding the question of guilty knowledge he was very doubtful, and had, therefore, decided to discharge the defendant. His Worship ordered the confiscation of defendant's stock of singlets bearing the trade mark to which the case had reference.

EX-ACTIVE SERVICE MEN'S SMOKING CONCERT.

MANY GIFTS TO THE NEW CLUB.

Inclement weather which prevented every out-door form of amusement contributed to the success of a smoking concert held at the Ex-Active Service Men's Association Club, on Saturday evening. The guests included H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.), the United States Consul-General (Mr. W. H. Gale), Dr. Charles Forsyth and others. His Excellency not only contributed to the programme of music—a successful imitation of songs on a gramophone—but he also made a happy speech at a later stage of the proceedings, in response to the toast of "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh. Mr. W. H. Gale also responded and welcomed the opportunity now afforded to men who served in the Allied Forces to join the "Easma" Club.

Earlier in the evening Dr. Forsyth, who has generously presented the Club with a set of pool balls, was invited to "break the triangle" in the billiard room after which the company adjourned to the lounge for the concert, for which an excellent programme had been arranged, through the strenuous efforts of Mr. J. S. Pearson, ably supported by members of the Club and several visitors.

Mr. Teesdale Mackintosh took occasion, when proposing the toast already mentioned, to welcome from the north the President of the Club, Lieut. Malletson, V.C., and to thank Dr. Forsyth for his gift; also Mr. G. Mellis and Messrs. Sheriff Bros. who gave two silver billiard cups; Mr. Tom Wright for the gift of fifty books and Mrs. G. T. Jordan for a further gift towards the nucleus of a library; Mr. C. H. Lyson for a gift of pewter pots, out of which, the speaker was credibly informed, beer tasted much better than when drunk out of common vessels. (Laughter and applause). Past services of Mr. H. W. Ray, an early benefactor of the Association, were also acknowledged by Mr. Mackintosh.

Reference was also made to the number of men who, in the course of a few months, came to the Colony in search of employment and were frequently unable to find any. An appeal was made for part-worn clothing in order to replenish the outfit of such men, whom the Club and the British Legion help as much as possible in other ways.

A FATHER'S ASHES.

PECULIAR CASE IN JAPANESE COURTS.

The Yamato Reports a case now before the Tokyo Appeal Court, Judge Yabe presiding, says an exchange. The parties concerned are two brothers named I. Karibe and M. Karibe, natives of Tochigi Prefecture. Their father died on January 25th last at the house of the younger brother (M. Karibe) and the funeral was about to be conducted. The elder brother protested against this declaring that he had succeeded to the inheritance of his father which qualified him to conduct the funeral himself. On this ground the elder brother legally attached the corpse, cremated it, and entrusted the ashes to a bailiff. The younger brother thereupon sued the elder on the ground that he had the right, under the terms of the deceased's will, to conduct the funeral, and applied for cancellation of his brother's right of succession. The case promises to be an interesting legal tangle of a sort peculiar to Japan.

NEW CORONET COMEDIES.

THE 1922 DERBY.

Humour is the predominant element in today's row programme at the Coronet Theatre. It is furnished by roguish, adorable Blanche Sweet in a diverting little comedy-farce called "Her Unwilling Husband" and by Harold Lloyd in "Now or Never" which is accounted one of the begoggled comedian's "zippiest" comedies.

"Her Unwilling Husband" is a racy story of one woman, unchaperoned, and two men, who find themselves under one roof. Because there is a big storm on, both men are forced to stay. One is a stranger and the other a rejected fiancé. When the ex-fiancee arrives the girl introduces the stranger as her husband and that leads to the absurd predicament for them all. Harold Lloyd excels himself in "Now or Never." Several of the scenes are set in a Pullman car and the agile comedian makes the most of them all.

Another feature which makes the Coronet's new programme one not to be missed is the remarkable film taken of the race for the 1922 Derby. The progress of the race around the Epsom course is shown in the ordinary way until the leaders are within a few yards of the winning post. From then on a slow motion camera has been brought into use with astonishing results.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINA'S SELF-RESPECT.
AND
INCIDENTALLY OF THE DEPORTATION ORDINANCE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Is it true that you cannot write anything about China without something offensive oozing out? Your leading article yesterday, for instance, is an admirable reply to Mr. J. O. P. Bland's characteristic outburst in the London Times. Why have you disfigured it with an ungenerous sneer? "No nation," you say, "with a proper sense of self-respect would welcome, as China does, the education of her youth at the expense of other nations."

Did England and her allies lack a proper sense of self-respect when they appealed to America for assistance in the struggle with the Germanic Kingdoms? None but a fool or a madman would suggest it. Why? Extraordinary situations call for extraordinary measures. The war found your country and its allies unprepared, while the enemy was armed with the mightiest engine of destruction known in history. Defeat meant to you more than it now means to Germany. The latter survives as an Empire. England would have gone the way of dead Empires. In such a situation what were self-respect but a dizzard's concern?

Consider China. Alone, as well as with other conquerors of Asia, your country has bent and bowed on China a series of blows and humiliations which have forced her to search for strength in a new order of ideas and a new technique. This has put her into disarray and disorder. And there she will lie till, through the creative agency of education, a new generation of workers arise to deliver her from the slough of Despond. Reformation, Hegel teaches, is impossible without renaissance.

Do you say that China is seeking the education of her future workers "at the expense of other nations"? Examine that. The Boxer Indemnities, whose appropriation for the education of our youth is suggested, are not a true debt due to the Powers but essentially a penalty imposed on the Chinese people for Manchu misdeeds. And it remains to-day the one and only international obligation of a purely punitive character in existence. The suggestion is that, instead of England insisting on the resumption of payment of the British share of the Indemnities, the same be applied towards the education in England of the Chinese rulers and workers of to-morrow. And unless British success in China demand the extraction of the last tael of the Indemnities, one cannot doubt but that the conversion of this punitive obligation into what may rightly be described as a moral investment must yield gains which no mere money can harvest.

You have expressed disappointment that "nobody, Chinese or Foreigner, has ventured a word in opposition or support of the views so dogmatically expressed by Mr. J. O. P. Bland." Who takes that swashbuckler seriously with his stentorian, intellectual dissonance, his malevolence towards China? He is regarded in informed Chinese circles as a pro-Japanese propagandist; and it is significant that he has ceased to be a paid contributor to the Times since Lord Northcliffe liberated the great London paper from Japanese influence.

I venture to suggest another reason why no Chinese in Hongkong has addressed you on the subject. Responsible Chinese opinion scarcely finds expression in the English press in this Colony. This is a very striking fact. And during my short stay here as a Chinese national visiting Hongkong as of right under Article one of the Treaty of Nanking, I have been led to inquire for some explanation of this practical suppression of the Chinese mind as an intellectual and moral factor and a guide in the life of the community.

The explanation, I fear, is to be found in the system of minor despotism which prevails here under the name of Deportation. The Deportation Ordinance, 1917, which consolidates and improves on a heap of other similar enactments, confers on the Governor in Council—which, in practice, means the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, who, presumably, is guided by the information supplied by the "yamen-runners" attached to the Chinese Secretariat—the despotic power of deporting a Chinese as may seem meet to His Excellency. The average Chinese is an average son of Adam. He is not a fighter. (Continued at foot of next column.)

TYPHOONS GOING AND COMING.
ISLAND OF CHEUNG CHAU ISOLATED.

The typhoon which came near the Colony during the week and brought a welcome fall of rain on Saturday and there are indications of more wet weather. Warning signal No. 4, hoisted at 3.45 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, was not lowered until 8.10 a.m. on Saturday, when the typhoon was to the north of Hoihow, moving North-West.

Yesterday's report stated that the other typhoon, at 6 a.m., was north of Haiphong and was probably filling up. The Daily Weather Report for Saturday noted indications of a typhoon forming to the South-West of Guam.

During the week-end, up to 10 a.m. yesterday, nearly 3½ inches of rain fell.

The fact that the No. 4 signal was lowered at 8 a.m. on Saturday was not communicated to anybody in Cheung Chau, and, as the weather was still boisterous, the ferry-boat remained under shelter and did not make either of its usual trips in the morning thus putting residents on the island to considerable inconvenience. The Police telephone line had apparently been restored to use but no one thought to send a message that the black signal had been lowered.

The first communications were made by members of the public in Hongkong who were interested in the fate of the island dwellers. When the launch did not appear at Hongkong during the morning, the public naturally fearful that some mishap had befallen the launch on her return trip to the island the previous afternoon, sent inquiries and information over the line at midday. The usual early morning supplies of foodstuffs were, of course, held up in Hongkong and business people were confined to the island unnecessarily.

and prefers not to venture where angels fear to tread. He knows or believes that "speaking his mind" in public may direct him to the attention of the keeper of the "list" of "undesirables" in the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs. And he is not going to risk being marked down for such attention, and the possible experience of being "kicked out of the Colony."

It is clear that you will not have a healthy public opinion in Hongkong as long as educated Chinese here do not take an active part in the discussion of questions of public interest. And educated Chinese, so far as I can see, will not do so while the Statute-Book of the Colony is disgraced by an Ordinance which is a negation of the profoundest principle of British justice—the right to a public trial.—Yours, etc.,

EUGENE CHEN.

Hongkong, July 30th, 1932.

[There is no similarity that we can see between the act of Great Britain seeking the co-operation of the United States in the war against a common danger, and China seeking to educate her youth at the expense of a fund belonging to the foreign Powers, while at the same time millions of money are annually being wasted in China on keeping the country in a perpetual state of turmoil.]

So far as the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity is concerned, we do not accept our correspondent's view that the Boxer Indemnity is not "a true debt" owing by China, but is of a punitive character. We have seen the statement made that some nations added to their bill of expense additions of the character once referred to by President Kruger as representing "intellectual and moral damages," but it has been claimed for the British demand that it represented actual cost, and when the extent of such nation's effort is contrasted with the amounts of the various indemnities the British portion certainly seems disproportionately small.

We do not see the connection between free discussion of the subject of educating Chinese students at the expense of the Boxer Indemnities, and this Colony's Deportation Ordinance. Mr. Eugene Chen himself evidently does not believe that an expression of his own views will entail his deportation, and we know of no reason why anybody else should. Though the power of deportation may be justly described as "the negation of the profoundest principle of British justice," we are satisfied that it is a highly necessary power for a Government to possess in such a Colony as this, liable as it is to invasion at all times by fugitive alien criminals and disturbers of the peace of many kinds. Contrary to the impression which may be derived from reading Mr. Eugene Chen's comments on the subject, the powers given under the Ordinance are not exercised by the Governor in Council without the fullest inquiry possible into the allegations on which any person has been detained. Deportation is no hasty proceeding except in cases where the evidence is clear and indisputable. No alien refugee who has not been guilty of serious crime, or who is not a sedition monger, has anything to fear from the Deportation Ordinance.—Ed.]

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION—JUNE, 1932.

HONOUR LIST.

Candidate No. 53.—Tung Chien Tsing, St. Francis Xavier's College, Shanghai. Dist. Book-keeping.

MATRICULATION PASS LIST.

Centre—Hongkong.

- 1.—D. J. H. Ruttonjee, Queen's College.
- 10.—Mak Chun Poy, St. Joseph's College.
- 11.—Philippe Tran-Ba-Huy, St. Joseph's College, Dist. English.
- 12.—Yee Shui Kee, Ying Wah College.
- 17.—Lee Shue Kit, Wah Yan School.
- 32.—Hon Chong Chang, Private Study.

Centre—Shanghai.

- 49.—Ling Yeh Si, St. Francis Xavier's College.
- 50.—Dong Zai Hwa, St. Francis Xavier's College.
- 51.—Poi Shing To, St. Francis Xavier's College.

- 52.—Sih Tse Liang, St. Francis Xavier's College, Dist. Book-keeping.
- 54.—Bao Kwa Chong, St. Francis Xavier's College, Dist. Maths. and Trigonometry.

- 55.—Zi Yung Pao, St. Francis Xavier's College.
- 58.—Arthur Parker, Thomas Hanbury School.

- 53.—Themistocles Sofoulis, Thomas Hanbury School, Dist. English.
- 60.—Dorab K. Mistry, Thomas Hanbury School.

- 68.—Thomas Greener, Thomas Hanbury School.
- 69.—Yeh Mee Zung, Public School for Chinese.

- 70.—Geo Waite, Public School for Chinese.
- 71.—Wong Nai Kong, Public School for Chinese.

- 72.—Bong Zung Suag, Public School for Chinese.
- 73.—Zien Zui Men, Medhurst College.

- 74.—Kwan Pak Chieu, Medhurst College.
- 75.—Zien Zui Men, Medhurst College.

Centre—Peking.

- 39.—Lam Hor Yin, St. Xavier's College.
- 41.—Shum Sin Kam, St. Xavier's College.

- 44.—Lee Hoig Leong, St. Xavier's College.
- 42.—Lee Yoon Seok, St. Michael's College, Ipoh.

- 43.—Ooi Phee Tuan, Anglo-Chinese School.
- 45.—Zien Zui Men, Medhurst College.

Centre—Wuchang.

- 37.—Chou Tsung Yen, Wesley College.
- 47.—Tan Beng Le, St. Andrew's School.

- 48.—The following candidate has been referred in Chinese.
- Candidate No. 4.—Yung Tso Shuang, St. Stephen's College, Hongkong.

- The following candidates who have previously matriculated are now qualified to enter the Faculty of Medicine.
- 85.—Allston Gourdin.

- 86.—Teh Yoh Chin.
- 87.—Chou Tsung Yen, Wesley College.

Centre—Singapore.

- 47.—Tan Beng Le, St. Andrew's School.
- The following candidate has been referred in Chinese.

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- 85.—Allston Gourdin.
- 86.—Teh Yoh Chin.

- 87.—Chou Tsung Yen, Wesley College.
- 88.—Chou Tsung Yen, Wesley College.

Centre—Hongkong—Boys.

- 4.—Yung Tso Shuang, St. Stephen's College.
- 13.—U Wing Chuan, St. Paul's College.

- 14.—Wei Wing Fo, St. Paul's College.
- 19.—Wei Nai Fu, Tutorial Institute.

- 22.—Ng Ying Lok, Private Study.
- 30.—Yeo Ferdinand Fenton, Private Study, Dist. English.

- 34.—Yung Tak Po, Queen's College.
- 35.—Yung Tak Po, Queen's College.

Shanghai—Boys.

- 62.—William Henry Roe, Thomas Hanbury School.
- 63.—James R. Enamooden, Thomas Hanbury School.

- 65.—George Mann, Thomas Hanbury School.
- 66.—John Wilson, Thomas Hanbury School.

- 67.—Abraham Rodda, Thomas Hanbury School.
- 75.—Song Tsan Dzang, Methodist College.

Pass List—Girls.

nosocrs.

- 31.—Queenie Ng, French Convent, Hongkong.
- 60.—Gladys M. T. Gundry, St. Joseph's Institution, Shanghai, Dist. English and Bib. Knowledge.

THE GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE OF REVENUE.

For the first four months of the year, revenue received by the Hongkong Government amounted to \$8,007,833, which compares with \$4,953,128 for the corresponding period of last year. The expenditure amounted to \$4,550,520, as against \$4,391,336 for a like period twelve months ago.

Several large increases in revenue are noted. Interest brought in \$44,844, as against \$4,140; miscellaneous receipts yielded \$102,546, against \$68,040; land sales produced \$1,030,184, against \$130,223; whilst in licences and internal revenue not otherwise specified there was an increase of more than a million dollars.

The revenue for the month of April was \$2,770,810 and the expenditure \$1,520,842.

CARGO BOAT STOPPAGE.

OWNERS PREPARED TO CONCEDE DEMANDS IN PART.

The Cargo-Boatmen's dispute has not been entirely settled although after the typhoon a good many of the boats have accepted cargo. It should be explained that in addition to the foreign type of lighter (or punt) used by the Kowloon C. down Co., Holt's Wharf, etc., there are two kinds of cargo-boats in Hongkong harbour. They are known as "Pun Teng" and "Doh Tai" the first being the square-ended kind that cannot get about without towage, and the other similar to any ordinary Chinese junk. The smaller junks, which are larger than the average sampan, are known as "Kam Sing Teng" and are included in the category of "Doh Tai." Though they all belong to one guild—"The Fan Sun Kung Wai," only the "Pun Teng" owners are concerned in the present dispute. The boats that accept cargo now do so on the strict understanding that work must be finished before 10 p.m. so that the question of compensation for overtime need not be considered.

The cargo-owners are willing to concede the clause about compensation for night-work; but they are only willing to pay in proportion to the quantity of cargo left in the boat after 10 p.m. In other words, they are ready to pay 25 per cent. over the agreed rate for the balance undischarged at 10 p.m. The boat-owners want 25 per cent. on the whole load, should even a very small percentage be left in the boat.

THE CHINESE RESTAURANT WORKERS' STRIKE.

RESTAURANTS STILL CLOSED.

The prolonged strike of a section of the Chinese Restaurant workers has not ended. Only the floor-clerks, cooks, purchasers, etc., belonging to the "Jau Lau Kung Wai" are out, the waiters not being concerned in the present dispute.

All the masters except those conducting business at West Point and Yau-mat came to an agreement with their employees and have carried on business all along. The Yau-mat restaurants have got their previous men back on the understanding that they will try and do business on their terms. If it does not pay both sides will reconsider terms.

The West Point owners are adamant in their attitude and the strikers, who are in quarters at Canton, will not give in. The masters have not succeeded in inducing non-guild men to work as the prospective employees fear intimidation and the antagonism of the guild men. The cooks have been reluctant to strike and a good number are in hiding in their respective restaurants. They have been expelled from the Guild.

Yesterday, three restaurants, the Kam Ling, Kwong Chow and Tai Yuen announced that they would resume business to-night. They had arranged for non-guild men to work and had obtained Government protection for them; having forty armed Indian guards and posses of policemen patrolling the district. We learnt late last night that the arrangements have fallen through and the restaurants will remain closed.

It is stated that the present strike has been engineered by a number of floor-clerks out of employment, and the majority of members have been unwilling to strike. On the other hand, the masters refuse to give in and it is said that some of the landlords of the restaurants, who are partners, are ready to waive the rent during the period of the strike. The strikers have tried to enlist the aid of the Pork, Fish and Vegetable Guilds, by asking them not to supply the employers who engage non-guild men. Whether they succeed or not will be seen when the restaurants resume business.

PRO-SUN NEWSPAPER OFFICES ATTACKED.

A Chinese merchant living in the vicinity of the Sun Po—Chinese newspaper with Sun Yat Sen sympathies, situated in Jervois Street—informs us that the offices were rushed by about twenty men this afternoon at 4.30 o'clock. The composition on the first floor were roughly handled by the attacking party, but put up such an effective defence that the Editorial Staff on the second floor made good their escape.

The sounding of police whistles brought a number of constables on the scene, but no arrests were effected.

KEEP FIT.

"POGO."

THE ATHLETIC SUPERTOY.

10 MINUTES "POGO" EVERY MORNING BEFORE YOUR BATH WILL KEEP YOU IN GOOD FORM.

AMUSING. — HEALTHY. — CHEAP.

RACING. — BALANCING.



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NETS.

"ARGUS" & "UNITY" TENNIS RACKETS.

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12½ to 14 ozs.

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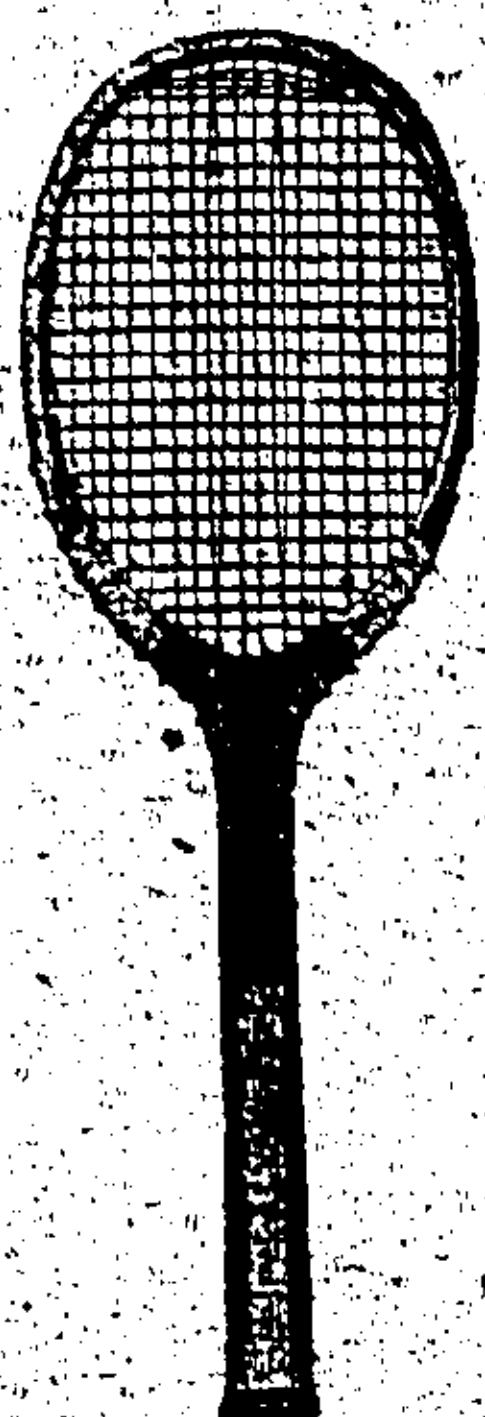
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A NEW STOCK OF
BAROGRAPHS.

The

Special Self Recording Barometer

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Marine Mercurial Barometer

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LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.,
HONGKONG.

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FIBRE NEEDLES

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NEW STOCK. JUST RECEIVED

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ANDERSON'S



Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 3148.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

OF

GENTLEMEN'S

BOOTS AND SHOES

NOW ON.

We are offering all sizes in BLACK, BROWN and WHITE at greatly decreased Prices. They are worth from \$2.75 to \$12.75 per pair.
SALE PRICE: \$4.75 to \$12.75.

ALSO

HARGAINS IN SHIRTS, TIES, BELTS, UNDERWEAR, etc., etc.

20% off TRUNKS and BAGS.

Inspection Invited at

No. 10, ICE HOUSE STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA,
PORT SAID & STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"PEMBROKESHIRE"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 5th Aug., 1932, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on 6th Aug., 1932, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer including those for cargo delivered must be presented on the special form provided, and must also be submitted within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th July, 1932. [1307]

HONGKONG COLD STORE.

OWING to Structural Alterations we are closing down this Department as from 1st August, 1932, and have transferred the business to Messrs. THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY.
HONGKONG HOTEL.
C. F. PHATT, Manager.
[1305]

TO THE PUBLIC.

NOTICE.

THE KAU LUNG SZE YEUK KAI FONG FERRY CO., LTD.

THE above-named Company HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on and after the FIRST DAY OF AUG., 1932, tickets will be recognized by the said Company unless such tickets are bought at the Company's Ticket Office at Victoria Street Wharf and Western Market Wharf situated in Hongkong or at the said Company's Wharves at Yau Ma Tei, Mong Kok, or San Shing situated in Kowloon.
It is also NOTIFIED for General Information that all tickets will be available for the day of issue only.
THE KAU LUNG SZE YEUK KAI FONG FERRY CO., LIMITED.
[1301]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

ISSUE OF 17th FEBRUARY, 1932, OF 100,000 ADDITIONAL SHARES OF THE COMPANY, VALUE OF \$10.00, A PREMIUM OF \$5 EACH. (SIXTY SHARE PAID UP).

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded that a SECOND INSTALLMENT on the above of \$5 per share (\$3 plus \$2 premium per share) falls due on TUESDAY, the 15th August, 1932. Remittances should be made to the Company's Bankers, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, in Hongkong, on or before that date.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd to TUESDAY, the 15th AUGUST, 1932 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. V. WARD, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1932. [1302]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

FRESH MILK

Also the following forms—Sterilized, Skimmed, Butter and Soured.

FRESH CREAM

FULL RICH

BUTTER

Dairy, Dairymaid and Shamrock Brands.

CHEESE

Edam, Australian Cheddar, American Siltan and Picnic.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

THE CORONET

SEE SPECIAL AD.
ON PAGE 1.

KOWLOON THEATRE.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

DAY DAY

THAT GIRL MONTONA

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have from THIS DAY, Removed our Offices to 35, WYNDHAM STREET, R. K. MODY.
Hongkong, 27th July, 1932. [1293]

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION AVAILABLE

CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

OVER 50 LARGE ROOMS to be Let for use as Offices, Chambers, Shops, etc., Immediately at Moderate Rents.
Apply for full particulars, rental, term, etc., to MESSRS. HASTINGS & HASTINGS, Solicitors, etc.,
Dei Venter Road Central.
[1292]

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE SHILLING per Share on account of the year 1932 has been declared.
The DIVIDEND will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of August, 1932, to Shareholders on the Register on TUESDAY, the 8th day of August, 1932, and will be paid to Shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of 2s. 7½d. per Dollar.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS, Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1932. [1279]

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE, the PO SHUN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, hereby give notice that in consequence of her present name being unsuitable we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "PAZ" of the Port of Manila Official number of gross tonnage 1,400 tons, register tonnage 534 tons, heretofore owned by MARIKAL and COMPANY of MANILA in the Philippine Islands for the permission to change her name to "NEW MATHILDE" and to have her registered in the new name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by us the said PO SHUN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.
THE PO SHUN S.S. CO., LTD.
Dated at Victoria aforesaid this 24th day of July, 1932. [1291]

MRS. HAN INOKUCHI

TELEPHONE K 754.

No. 21, ASHLEY ROAD, KOWLOON.
Block of STAR THEATRE.

CERTIFICATED EXPERT MASSAGE

(HAND AND ELECTRIC),
ALSO AT
PATIENT'S RESIDENCE BY ARRANGEMENT
[1197]

A. G. DA ROCHA

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

No. 1A, D'Almeida Street, Telephone No. 2933

WEEKLY AUCTIONS,

TUESDAYS:—
MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

THURSDAYS:—
VALUABLE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

SATURDAYS:—
EXCELLENT
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE

87, GEORGE'S BUILDING, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors
MR. WONG SHU HAM.

Chief Manager... Mr. L. S. HOLM.
Asst. Manager... Mr. E. T. WONG.

Hongkong Manager... Mr. L. P. ALLEN.

Foreign exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Current, Savings and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 per cent., 4 per cent., and 6 per cent., per annum, respectively.

L. S. HOLM
Hongkong, October 2nd 1930

VISITORS TO CASTON

Should Purchase

BY THE PEARL RIVER,

CAPTAIN C. Y. LLOYD

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags

PRICE ... \$1.75

On Sale at

Hongkong: "DAILY PRESS" Office.

Messrs. KELLY & WATSON, LTD.

Messrs. BARNES & Co.

Caston: Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

THE BEN LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENGLOE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st August, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th August, or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st August, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1932. [1287]

THE EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

THE M.S.

"JAVA."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 3rd of August, 1932, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS on the 3rd of August, 1932, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must reach us before the 6th of August or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD., Agents.

[1298]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

A Comprehensive and Complete Record

of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given of the

HONGKONG WEEKLY

PRESS

with which is incorporated

"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT"

Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum, including Postage by any part of the world, \$15.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for

Boxes QV, RF, RU, RW, TE.

MODERN BUNGALOW, Fully Furnished, at Cheung Chow, To be Let or Sold as from September 1st.—Write "A.Z." office of this paper.

WANTED.—USED POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, Common or Rare; any amount, up to ten or a hundred thousand, or more. Good prices paid. Buying list free. Address: Oreo Stamp Co., Box 743, Manila, Philippine Islands. [1308]

FOR SALE.

LAND, approximately 7,000 square feet on waterfront at Swatow with modern 2 storied brick and concrete building suitable for office and godown.
Further details apply.
[486] J. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

FOR SALE.

SMART 5-foot STEAM LAUNCH.
Price—\$7,000.
Apply Box No. 1273.
[1273] c/o Daily Press Office.

KRYPTOK LENSES

are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lens, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 33, Queen's Road Central.—Advz.

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Despite the Largely
Increasing Demand
for

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E

SCOTCH

WHISKY

We can guarantee
that for a long time,
yet, all Customers—
old and new—may
rely on imbibing
Real pre-war Whisky
—of genuine age. For
such is WATSON'S
E. Whisky.

A. S. WATSON &
CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.

ESTABLISHED 81 YEARS.

BIRTHS.

CANCE.—At Wenchow, on July 30th, to Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES CANCE, a daughter.

DAMSGAARD.—In Denmark, on July 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. ALEXIS DAMSGAARD, of Shanghai, a son.

JONES.—At Shanghai, on July 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. H. W. JONES, a son.

PERNE.—At Shanghai, on July 24th, to Mr. and Mrs. B. PERNE, a son.

TEWKSBERY.—At Kaling, on July 22nd, to Mr. and Mrs. M. GARDNER TEWKSBERY, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BEHAR.—Dorissor.—At Shanghai, on July 25th, JACK BEHAR, of London, to FRIDA DORISSOR, of Shanghai.

TORRESANI.—Levi.—On July 22nd, Ugo TORRESANI (Chinese Maritime Customs), to Miss LETIZIA LEVI, of Vercelli, Italy.

DEATHS.

GOUCHER.—At Baltimore, U.S.A., on July 19th, aged 77, the Reverend JOHN F. GOUCHER, father of Mrs. B. Burgoyne Chapman, of Wuchang and formerly of Nanking.

HEMPERLY.—At Tokyo, Japan, JOSEPH FRANKLIN, the son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. HEMPERLY, of Shanghai, aged 13 months.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DEI VENTER RD., O.
TELEPHONE OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.O.

The Daily Press.

(HONGKONG, JULY 31st, 1932.)

PRICES IN JAPAN.

The expectation that Japan's new Minister of Finance would be able to do something to bring down prices and place Japan's commerce on a firmer foundation is apparently doomed to disappointment. Mr. KORI seems to be as helpless as his predecessor showed himself in getting the commercial men to recognise that something must be lost before anything can be gained. Thus, on the question of the removal of the embargo on the export of gold, which has resulted in an overvaluation of the currency, and consequently has played a part in maintaining high prices, Mr. KORI professes himself

unable to act, for the reason that the removal of the embargo would immediately send exchange on New York up many points and those who had purchased raw materials at the lower rate would suffer a heavy blow. This is exactly the same policy that was followed by the previous Minister of Finance and the Government generally, a policy of softening the blow to the merchant arising out of his rashness or speculative dealings, or even of averting it altogether, apparently in the hope that a revival of trade is bound to come sooner or later. A revival of trade has come, even to countries which suffered a good deal more in the war than Japan, but still Japan is in the dumps of a depression with little sign of daylight ahead. Curiously enough, Mr. KORI does not seem to see that it is the gold embargo that is responsible for the low rate of exchange, although he admits that exchange would jump up if the embargo were removed. He looks to the rate of exchange being improved by some other means, for he states that if the rate of exchange showed signs of improving then the embargo might be removed. This is an extraordinary instance of the vicious circle. The gold embargo is depressing exchange, yet until exchange rises it cannot be removed. It further appears from a statement by Mr. KORI that the Japanese Government has fixed the selling price of the specie abroad at a figure that means Japanese importers have to pay a commission of four per cent. to the Government in addition to the cost of goods. It can hardly be surprising, in these circumstances, that exchange is depressed, and a suspicion must be entertained that the refusal to remove the embargo is partly due to an unwillingness to lose this source of revenue, as it undoubtedly would be lost if the Government monopoly on the export of gold was abolished. This tinkering with the exchange rate is fatal to the restoration of sound commercial dealings, whether in the way of export or import. Japan is complaining that her export trade is dead, partly owing to the exchange rate being against her, as she has to give a hundred yen's worth of goods for \$47.75 in American money, with corresponding rates for other countries. The improvement of the exchange, which Mr. KORI admits would immediately take place if the embargo were removed, would, however, cause loss to a small number of Japanese importers, and, therefore, the whole export trade has to suffer. It is the inability of Japanese statesmen to take long-sighted views which has done so much to damage Japan's finance and commerce and led to the flinging away of the opportunity which the war gave her of increasing and developing her trade.

There are, of course, other reasons for the unfavourable rate of exchange, but these also move in the magic circle which, it seems, will never be broken until there is some violent disruption. One of these is the high prices in Japan, which show no signs of diminishing but rather of increasing. Evidently the foreign purchaser of Japan's products is not going to receive less for his money than he would in his own country. If the same kind of goods are available in his own country, he is not going to import from Japan unless he can get them at a price which will cover all expenses and leave him a profit. If the goods he requires are not available in his own country then he goes to the cheapest market abroad, the countries where prices are high naturally suffering a depression in exchange through the demand of the foreign buyer that his money should not be undervalued like that of the country where he is purchasing. If prices were brought down—that is if the currency were not undervalued, then there would be a rise in exchange, the currencies of the two countries would be equated, and business would be brought down to the sound footing of each country supplying the other with what it was best able to produce at the lowest price. Japan, however, with her limited resources and her high tariff, has built up a number of artificial industries, the existence of which is due to the fact that foreign competition is barred. The original idea, of course, was that these industries would in time become self-supporting and ultimately would be able to compete in the world-markets. Unfortunately, however, little discrimination was shown in selecting these industries, and those of them which still continue to exist are in many cases merely burdens on the people, who have to pay for their support the money going into the pockets of the capitalist, and thus, serving to further

that unequal distribution of wealth which is becoming more and more manifest in Japan. Industries engaged in the manufacture of articles almost solely for foreign use, have, of course, suffered most from the high prices and the consequent rise in the cost of labour, and some of them have had to suspend business altogether owing to the failure to find a market. Here it is evident, the only recourse for the reduction of prices is to lower the tariff, but any general lowering of the tariff is impossible in the face of the strong opposition of the capitalists, who, having made large investments in many companies, could not endure their investments being depreciated by such a measure. Many attempts are being made to obtain cheap labour so that the competition with foreign industries may be continued, such as the introduction of Korean labour, or even the removal of the Japanese factories to China, where cheap labour can be obtained. This, however, though very beneficial to China, cannot improve the lot of the Japanese worker or help to bring down prices at home, and with the gradual dissipation of the wealth Japan earned in the war, the crash that has been so long suspended draws perceptibly nearer.

The name of Mr. A. N. Lucey has been added to the list of authorized architects.

Mr. N. L. Smith has been appointed by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government to act as Superintendent of Prisons during the absence on leave of Mr. J. W. Franks.

Mr. E. W. P. Mills, of H.M. Consular Service, who has been temporarily in the offices of the Consulate-General at Shanghai, has now gone on to Nanking, where he is serving as Vice-Consul.

H.M. the King's approval has been received of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. Montague-Ede to be unofficial member of the Executive Council during the absence from the Colony of the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

People contemplating paying a visit to Japan will learn with satisfaction that the police of Yokohama have started a campaign against ricksha men who fleece strangers. Papers in Japan admit that the campaign is long overdue.

A Shanghai paper reports that Nikolai Dmitrievich Sokoloff, a Petrograd barrister, has been appointed Soviet Ambassador to China. A description of his career and activities under the Bolshevik regime is reprinted from the *Evening News* under the title "The Traitors of Russia."

The Kanagafuchi Cotton Spinning Company (Tokyo), at its general meeting has passed a resolution to contribute Yen 200,000 to the relief fund for the unemployed in general. It is expected, says a news agency, that this splendid undertaking on the part of this Company will give a wholesome impetus and act as a precedent to capitalists in Japan.

Every item of public business before the Sanitary Board, at its meeting to-morrow, has reference to "extensions of the water-carriage system." Unless objection is raised, the Colony will have 40 more water-closets after to-morrow. Matters have reached the stage now, surely, when a sub-committee might grant or refuse these applications, only referring cases of special difficulty to the Board. Otherwise, the proceedings of the Sanitary Board seem likely to be rendered ludicrous in the public estimation.

Detective-Inspector James Watt has just retired from the Hongkong Police Force, after 25 years service, and is leaving for home to-day by the P. & O. s.s. *Kalgan*. After two years' service in the Aberdeen City Police Inspector Watt was transferred to the Hongkong Force, which he joined in the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, 1897. Inspector Gerrard came to the Hongkong Police Force at the same time. For most of the time he has been here Inspector Watt has been connected with the detective department and has had charge, particularly, of extradition cases.

A Dutch message from Weltevreden (Netherlands Indies) states that the police on July 30th arrested Dr. Sia, a former Chinese Consul-General in the Straits Settlements, who had been a week in Java. The authorities are reticent as to the reason for the arrest, but it is believed that Sia was sent to Java for Bolshevik propaganda. He will be sent back on the first opportunity. Dr. T. P. Sia was formerly in Singapore in practice with Dr. Lim Boon Keng and had previously been Chinese Consul for Borneo, but has never been Chinese Consul for the Straits.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]THE REPARATIONS QUESTION
LONDON CONFERENCE MAY PROVE
TURNING POINT.

London, July 29th.

The polemic proceeding in the Anglo-French Press during the past week, on the subject of the forthcoming meeting in London of Mr. Lloyd George and Premier Poincare, in which Italy and Belgium expected to participate, indicates the importance attached to the conference, which may prove the turning point in the reparations question.

FRENCH ANXIETY TO "SPEED UP."

It is noteworthy, that when the British first proposed to accelerate the date of the conference, in view of the German request for a moratorium, there was no hurry on the French side to respond. But now that the Italian Cabinet crisis threatens to postpone the conversations (to September 1st it is even suggested) there is an outburst of annoyance in the French press at the prospect of delay.

FRANCE ALARMED OVER FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Premier Poincare, has up to the present been averse to conferences, but is now most anxious that the meeting in London should not be postponed beyond August 1st. The fact is, that the tumbling mark threatens a general collapse of exchange, with calamitous economic results, and France is alarmed at her financial situation and anxious for a permanent solution.

BRITAIN'S ANNUAL TRIBUTE.

The French proposal, however, that Great Britain cancel France's debts and abandon claims on Germany (mentioned in a cable message dated July 14th) evokes but little enthusiasm in the British Press. Even newspapers that advocate a general liquidation of debts point out that so long as the United States does not abandon claims on Great Britain, the latter will be shortly liable to pay the annual tribute of \$50,000,000 to America, namely the interest on the debt incurred on behalf of Great Britain's Allies, with a compensatory guarantee of European settlement. Such papers talk of abandonment of the occupation of the Rhineland as a *quid pro quo*.

BRITISH TRADERS DEMAND REDUCTIONS IN ALLIED TARIFFS.

Manifestoes published by the Federation of British Industries and the National Association of Merchants and Manufacturers, of which Lord Charles Abolconway, Viscount Cowdray and Lord Leverhulme are Vice-Presidents, demand not merely drastic reductions in the reparations, but urge the British Government not to surrender any rights unless substantial concessions are forthcoming, including a reduction of tariffs on the part of Allied countries which desire cancellation of their obligations.

FRENCH PRESS THREATENS A LONE HAND.

To such pronouncements, the French Press retorts by threatening that France will act alone against the recalcitrant debtor, unless an agreement is reached before August 15th, when the next German instalment is due.

[On July 14th an important statement was made by Sir Robert Horne in the House of Commons regarding Britain's financial position. He said that the British debt to America amounted to £93,000,000, at present rate of exchange. The Government was constantly giving attention to the debt to America. This was a solemn obligation which the Government would meet.]

ITALIAN CABINET CRISIS.
NO NEARER SOLUTION.

London, July 29th.

The Italian Cabinet crisis, on which the date of the London Reparations Conference depends, is no nearer solution. Both Signor Bonomi and Signor Denava have successively failed in an attempt at Cabinet making.

Signor Orlando has again been summoned.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN
POLAND.M. KORFANTY'S CANDIDACY
WITHDRAWN.

Warsaw, July 29th.

The main committee of the Diet, which proposed M. Korfanty as a candidate for the Premiership, decided by 222 to 202 to withdraw the candidacy, and has asked President Pilsudski to form a Cabinet.

AN ELECTION DEMANDED.

Warsaw, July 29th.

Marshal Pilsudski, the President, not merely continues in office, but has secured a vote of confidence from the Diet, which rejected the motion of the parties on the right, censuring President Pilsudski for refusing to assent to the Korfanty Cabinet. The crisis, which has lasted two months, is still unsolved, and the parties on the right, whom the Peasants and Socialists are opposing, are now demanding an election.

[A cable message dated July 19th, stated that the President, Marshal Pilsudski, had abdicated when M. Korfanty, a notorious anti-German agitator, was elected to the Premiership and submitted his Cabinet.]

INTER-ALLIED MILITARY
CONTROL IN GERMANY.TROUBLE OVER THE CONTENTS OF
A ROOM.

Berlin, July 29th.

The Inter-Allied Military Control Commission has demanded strong measures in connection with the affair at 'Stettin', where the authorities refused to allow Allied officers to enter a suspected room, the door of which was partly concealed. The Germans at first denied the existence of a room, and then refused to permit the inspection until the Prefect's authorisation had been obtained. The officers announced their intention of waiting for the authorisation, whereupon armed police roughly rejected them. A subsequent inspection of the room showed that a quantity of material had been hastily removed.

BAVARIAN DISPUTE WITH
THE REICH.PRESIDENT EBERT'S LETTER PRO-
DUCE CALMING EFFECT.

Berlin, July 29th.

An early settlement of the dispute with Bavaria is expected, consequent on the calming effect produced in Munich by the letter from President Ebert, written to the Minister-President of Bavaria, Count Lerchenfeld, assuring him that the Reich does not contemplate interference with Bavarian autonomy.

ANOTHER GERMAN
MONARCHIST PLOT.
PREMIER POINCARÉ'S LIFE
THREATENED.

Paris, July 29th.

It is semi-officially announced that the French Government has been definitely informed of a plot at present preparing in monarchist circles in Germany against the life of Premier Poincaré.

ANOTHER AEROPLANE
CRASH.

RESULTS IN FOUR DEATHS.

Berlin, July 29th.

A mail aeroplane crashed at Boitzenburg. The pilot and three passengers, believed to be Americans, were killed.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS FINED,
INCITING SOLDIERS TO
INSUBORDINATION.

Paris, July 29th.

The Correctional Tribunal fined the Communist deputies Couturier and Cachin five hundred francs, for publishing statements inciting soldiers to insubordination.

INDIAN DACOIT OUTRAGE.
MURDERS AND ROBBERIES

Simla, July 29th.

The Police Station and several Government buildings and shops have been damaged and looted. Thirteen persons, including policemen, have been murdered, and property worth over a lakh of rupees carried off by Dacoits, at Digri, thirty miles from the scene of the recent Dacoit outrage at Hyderabad.

SERIOUS GRECO-TURKISH
SITUATION.
BRITISH TROOPS DISPATCHED TO
CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, July 29th.

The dispatch of British troops to Constantinople from Malta emphasises the gravity of the Turco-Greek situation, which is at present obscure.

An announcement from Athens states that M. Baltazzi (Minister of Foreign Affairs) has informed the Allies that the Greeks reserve liberty of action, declaring that peace can only be imposed on Turkey by force.

The Allied Commander-in-Chief has issued a proclamation stating he is resolved to forcefully repress any attempts at disorder, and is reported to be taking steps to defend the Chataldja sector. But Paris advices from Constantinople state that the Greek Government has assured the Allies that it does not intend to send troops to the neutral zone, and is merely reorganising its bases in case the Allies authorise it to march on Constantinople, adding, authorisation however, has not yet been requested.

EARLIER CABLES.

FURTHER HOSTILITIES
IMPENDING.

London, July 29th.

An impending resumption of Turco-Greek hostilities in Asia Minor is indicated by Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople who says it is reported that Mustafa Kemal has left Angora for the front. Advices from Athens confirm reports of movements of troops in Thrace where two new divisions have reached the front.

General Hadjanesti, the Greek Commander-in-Chief, is with the army in Thrace, and the General Staff has moved up to the frontier, in the neighbourhood of which a general offensive is being prepared. There is anxiety in Constantinople and the Allied High Commissioners have drawn the attention of the Greek representative to these developments.

LATEST CABLES.

AMERICAN COAL SHORTAGE.
A BRIGHTER OUTLOOK.

Washington, July 29th.

There is a confident feeling that enough coal will eventually be produced to meet the country's needs. It is announced that President Harding does not contemplate taking any new steps regarding the coal strike, but the administration will interpose no objection should the Governor of any State adopt measures similar to those adopted by Indiana and Michigan, when undertaking the production of coal for public use.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.
ENGLAND BEATS FRANCE.

Chelsea, July 29th.

In the International Athletic Match, England beat France by 57 points to 42.

BRITISH WORLD FLIGHT.
MAJOR BLAKE ARRIVES AT
LAHORE.

Lahore, July 29th.

The British airman, Major Blake, has arrived.

AMUNDSEN'S POLAR FLIGHT.
ATTEMPT ABANDONED.

Nome (Alaska), July 29th.

Amundsen's ship, the *Maud*, left Deciding for the Arctic, but was unable to land the aeroplane with which it was expected to fly to the North Pole.

Amundsen has abandoned the attempt to reach Point Barrow in the *Maud* and has transferred to the schooner *Holmes*.

According to a wireless message from the *Maud*, the plan to fly across the North Pole has been abandoned until next year.

THE FALLING MARK.
ANOTHER LOW LEVEL.

Berlin, July 28th.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has raised its discount rate from 4 to 6 per cent. This is the first change since December 23rd, 1931, and consequently, the London rate for marks has depreciated to 2,525.

A FURTHER FALL.

London, July 29th.

The London rate for German Marks has reached the record of 2,735 to the £.

EARLIER CABLES.
THE "EGYPT" INQUIRY.
LASCARS GIVE EVIDENCE.

London, July 28th.

On the resumption of the enquiry into the loss of the P. & O. liner *Egypt*, a passenger named Randall said he thought the officers did the best they could.

The Boatwain, Mr. Gates, testified that plenty of men attended the port lifeboats after the collision. His boat on the starboard could not be put out owing to the heavy list.

A deck steward deposed that the Lascars were absent on the lowering of the boats. Under the circumstances the officers could not have done more. The natives' only idea was to save their skins.

A native described as First Tindal Fireman testified, through an interpreter, that he did not receive instructions where to go in the event of being ordered to boat stations, although he understood he had to assist in lowering the boats.

Several native firemen testified that there were life jackets in their quarters. Two natives deposed that they were shot when they entered a boat.

A Lascar said he was allotted No. 16 boat at drill, but he got into another. The Lascar's headman stated that the Lascars asked the Captain for lifejackets, but were told that there were none.

The enquiry was adjourned until Monday.

FABRIC GLOVE QUESTION.

DUTY TO BE IMPOSED.

London, July 27th.

The Committee estimates that sixteen million pounds of cotton yarns, suitable for glove fabric, are exported to Germany from the United Kingdom in a year, employing 6,400 operatives. The yarn represented by a year's import of German fabric gloves represents the production of 550 operatives, who would be rendered idle if the duty stopped importation, except as far as home manufacture of gloves was increased. The Committee finds it difficult to believe that German manufacturers would transfer orders for yarn to France and Switzerland, both of which impose duties on imported fabric gloves, and points out that the proposed duty will end on August 18th, 1934, and may previously be revoked.

THE IRISH IRREGULARS.
NO QUARTER.

London, July 28th.

A document has been found on an Irregular prisoner, signed by the leader of the Irregulars in Co. Clare, ordering him not to spare any officer or man of the Free State Army.

CANADIAN GRAND TRUNK
RAILWAY.
APPEAL AGAINST ARBITRATION
DECISION FAILS.

London, July 28th.

The Privy Council dismissed the appeal of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, mentioned on September 27th last. Thirty thousand investors, mostly British, and £37,000,000 are involved.

[The Grand Trunk Railway was last year acquired by the Canadian Government, by whom an Arbitration Board was appointed to determine the value of the preference and common stock of the concern. This Board decided that the stock was valueless, and it is the appeal against this decision that has now been dismissed.]

BRITISH SCULLING CHAM-
PIONSHIP.

THE AMATEUR TITLE DECIDED.

London, July 29th.

The Wingfield Sculls, carrying the British amateur championship, were contested for from Putney to Mortlake. In the final J. Beresford (Thames Club), the holder, beat D. Gollan (Leander Club) easily.

BIG HAMBURG FIRE.
LARGE STORES DESTROYED.

Berlin, July 28th.

A big fire broke out in Hamburg harbour, destroying a large store of tobacco, cocoa and coffee to the value of millions of marks.

THE RATHENAU MURDER.

Berlin, June 28th.

Dr. Stein, the tenant of Saaleck Castle, where the murderers of Dr. Rathenau were discovered, has been released.

Dr. Stein was immediately re-arrested by order of the Attorney-General. The former Naval Captain, Dietrich, also suspected of aiding Rathenau's murderers, was similarly released and re-arrested. The Rathenau murder trials begin at Leipzig in September.

FUTURE OF SOUTHERN
RHODESIA.

London, July 28th.

A meeting of the Chartered Company unanimously approved the terms of the agreement with the Union Government, which will be entered into if Southern Rhodesia decides to enter the Union at the forthcoming referendum.

FORMER FRENCH MINIS-
TER'S DEATH.

Paris, July 28th.

The death is announced of the former Minister, M. Jules Guéde.

COUNTY CRICKET.
WOOLLEY'S ALL-ROUND
ACHIEVEMENT.

London, July 28th.

At the Oval, Surrey beat Lancashire by eight wickets. Ernest Tyldesley, in the losers' second innings, scored 111.

At Southend, Essex led Kent on the first innings, Ferris scoring 101. By taking Perrin's wicket, Woolley, the Kent all-round player, was the first this season to achieve the double honour of capturing 100 wickets and scoring 1,000 runs.

At Birmingham, Warwick beat Leicester by four wickets.

At Weston super-Mare, Somerset beat Middlesex by two wickets. In the losers' first innings Hendren scored 100.

At Eastbourne, Hants beat Sussex by seven wickets.

U.S. RAILWAY STRIKE.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S SETTLE-
MENT SCHEME.

Washington, July 28th.

At the conclusion of a conference between President Harding and Labour Leaders this afternoon, Mr. Franklin, President of the Boilermakers' Union, announced that President Harding had evolved proposals for ending the railway strike, which would be presented at meetings of the Union and Railway Executive representatives next week.

GERMAN SHIPPING STRIKE.

THE TROUBLE SPREADS.

Berlin, July 28th.

The shipping strike has extended to the engineers and 300 ships are now idle.

LANCASHIRE TRADE
DEPRESSION.LONGER HOLIDAYS FOR
SPINNERS.

London, July 28th.

Owing to depression in trade the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association has recommended its members, controlling over 400 mills, to close down for a fortnight instead of a week for the annual holidays in August. It also recommends the Federation to consider an organised curtailment of production in the spinning section of the cotton trade.

BRITISH CONSUL'S PROTEST.
A BRITISH SHIP IS BRITISH
TERRITORY.

New York, July 28th.

A message from Savannah says that the United States Commissioner has overruled objections by the British Consul to the arrest of two sailors on board the British steamer *Brasilia*, on the charge of violating the prohibition law by selling liquor. The Consul contended that the men were technically on British soil aboard a British ship. Both men have been sent for trial.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO
CO.AMERICAN PUBLISHERS'
APOLOGY.

London, July 28th.

An agreement has been reached in the British North Borneo Company's action against the American publishers, Messrs. Charles Scribner's & Sons, on account of alleged libel in a book recently published by defendants, who unreservedly apologised and agreed to an injunction against further circulation of the volume.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUIL-
DERS BALLOT.

NO STOPPAGE OF WORK.

London, July 28th.

The ballot of the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Unions resulted in 32,069 votes against, and 10,064 votes for an acceptance of a reduction in the war bonus, but, as there was not a two-thirds majority against acceptance, there will be no stoppage.

Commenting upon the new fashionable attitude that everything is going to be quite all right as soon as Parliament meets, the *Peking Daily News* says:—"It can never be too strongly emphasized that the main task confronting the advocates and supporters of responsible government in China is that of evolving in the average Chinese citizen political capacity and moral discipline that would make him equal to the average citizen of a democratic country like England or the United States."

The news that Major Langley, M.C., at present acting as Solicitor-General of the Straits Settlements, is accompanied by Mrs. Langley, leaving the colony for home for good, on August 8th, will be generally regretted, says the *Straits Times*, which adds:—"At the Bar he has shown as a Crown prosecutor. In local literature he has shown a brilliance that is worthy of his reputation with the pen as a *Prince of good fellows*. He left a good practice at home to come out to Government service. He returns because the Government cannot offer him sufficiently good prospects. The Colony is the poorer by his decision."

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MINISTERIAL CHANGES AT PEKING.
LI YUAN HUNG'S GARDEN PARTY.

PEKING, July 28th.

Mandates have been issued complying with the request of Dr. W. W. Yen to place Vice-Minister Shen Jui Ling in charge of affairs at the Waichiao (Foreign Office) owing to the Premiership preventing Dr. Yen himself devoting sufficient time to the Foreign Office. Mandates also request Chang Kuo Kan, Minister of Commerce, concurrently acting as Minister of the Interior, to place Vice-Minister Sun Yan Ling in charge of the affairs of the Ministry for the Interior, as the affairs of the Ministry of Commerce occupy all Chang Kuo Kan's time.

President Li Yuan Hung is entertaining all the members of the Houses of Parliament at a garden party this afternoon. Members of the Cabinet and also the representatives of the Tuchans, and Civil Governors are attending.

NORMAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

MANY CARS BEING RETURNED.

TIENTSIN, July 28th.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin is returning large numbers of passenger cars, enabling normal traffic to resume as soon as possible. It is understood that he is also returning many freight cars in a few days.

CURTAILMENT OF JAPANESE ARMY
COST.WITHDRAWAL OF SIX BATTALIONS
FROM MANCHURIA.

TOKYO, July 29th.

The newspaper *Nichiichi* reports that the Government is contemplating the withdrawal of the Chinese eastern railway guard by the end of October. Also the gradual withdrawal of six battalions along the South Manchurian railway, replacing these by troops stationed at Liao-yang, thereby curtailing army cost.

EQUALITY OF RACES.

WHERE THE ENGLISHMAN FAILS

An interesting comparison of the capabilities of Englishmen and Frenchmen to govern backward races was made by the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, M.P., in a paper which he read at a meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute with regard to the Colonial Office mission, which he accompanied, to the British West Indies last year. "Politically, commercially and legally," he said, "there is absolutely equality between all races throughout the British West Indies. In social life there are fairly clear stages of distinction, and these lines are drawn in effect more clearly by women than by men, and not by the European women only. In this respect the contrast is between the islands which have been British throughout the greater part of their history and those which were formerly French. In the latter racial equality even in social life is carried a good deal further than in the more purely English islands. This same feature can be observed throughout the world. Native races under French rule easily assimilate French civilisation, and very soon commence to feel themselves to be Frenchmen and Frenchwomen."

"The impact of the English civilisation is different. It is sometimes said that the Englishman is more successful in many ways than the Frenchman in governing the more backward races, as long as these remain backward, and that when these erstwhile backward races begin to progress and throw up individuals commensurate with, if not equal to, the European in intellectual capacity, the Englishman fails where the Frenchman succeeds. Our difficulties in India and Egypt are an outstanding example of the difficulty of adjusting the point of view of the educated Englishman and the educated classes of communities not of English race. It is this same problem that is presenting itself in the British West Indies to-day and in the coast towns of West Africa. Fundamentally the problem is social. The Englishman is prepared to do work, whether in government or commerce, with men of different race on a footing of co-operation and equality, but it is a very different thing when it comes to wires meeting in a drawing-room, and still more to intermarriage. It is here that the French and English points of view seem to diverge."

At the resumed conference of the Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions, on June 28th, the president, Mr. J. Paley, York, in the course of his address, said that so great was the growth of knowledge that he considered the human race must be smatterers in most things, and each individual somewhat of a specialist in one. Technical education, in his opinion, should play a large part in the education of the future.

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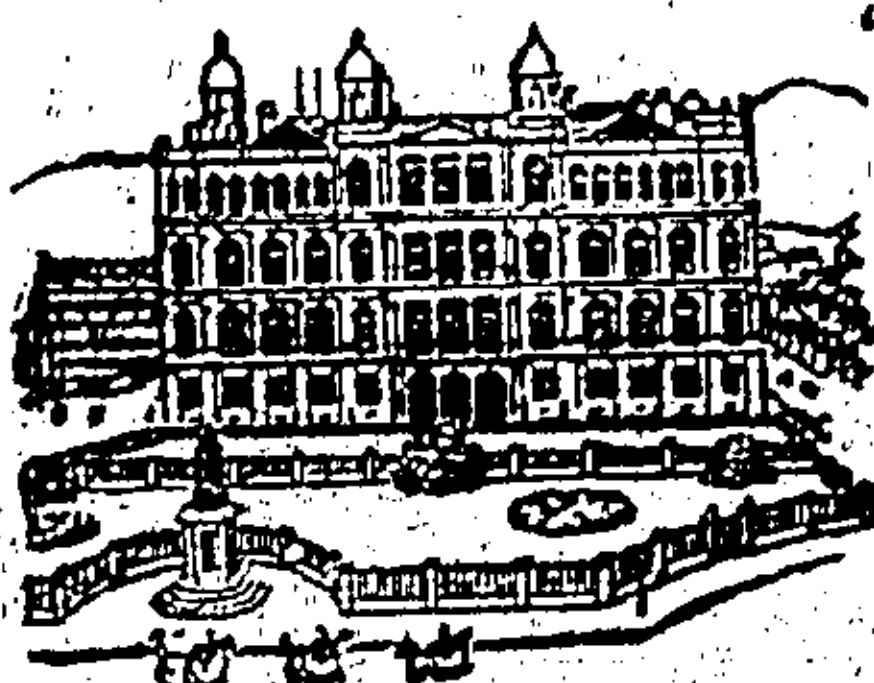
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PORTIA COMES.

WHAT IT MEANS TO BE CALLED TO THE BAR.

A Barrister writing in a home paper in reference to the call to the Bar of Miss Ivy Williams, the first lady barrister in England says: In many respects this will prove a "red letter day" in the emancipation of women, and so it is fitting enough that England's first lady barrister should be "called" by Mr. H. F. Dickens, K.C., the son of Charles Dickens.

Although the ritual of the "call" differs in some ways in the various Inns of Court, the traditional ceremonies are carried through in each Inn with punctilious exactitude. In the Middle Temple the "call to the Bar" is probably more public and more ornate than in any of the three other Inns. The first intimation of the ceremony is provided by the porter man, who sounds the historic horn from certain points of the Temple—an immemorial custom borrowed from monastic days when the advocate was most often a priest in holy orders.

Entering through the Tudor tower of the quaint 16th century hall, where Queen Elizabeth is stated to have danced a stately measure, a dignified procession leads its way up the magnificent building. Preceded by the mace, the benchers follow in order of seniority, with the prospective barristers at the rear clad in the full glory of new wig and gown. To the front of the benchers they place themselves in a silent row, and in due order each candidate is "called." The signature which the candidate then makes upon the illustrious roll of his ancient Inn may be of a somewhat shaky character. Nevertheless he is admitted thereby to the dignity of the "utter bar;" in other words, he is "called to the Bar."

It is then that the Treasurer addresses them, and congratulations shower from all parts on the "newly called," who subsequently—on the first and last time in their lives—dine in the hall fully robed in the "habit of a barrister-at-law." When dinner is over the fun is inevitably fast and furious. Messes, sing and exchange pleasantries. "Speech," "Speech," "Speech," comes from a dozen throats after the health of each newly-called member of the Bar has been proposed, seconded, and drunk several times over. "Get on the table" is another almonition, which gets its age-old, yet appropriate rejoinder, "No, I prefer to sit on the bench." Recruits to the Bar in these days, however, are "jobber-ers" compared with the festive young men who were "called" in former times. Fifty or sixty years ago the mirth and uproar on "call night" reached such a pitch that a new barrister has been known to ascend the table to deliver a more or less incoherent harangue, and to be swept by the waiters together with the tablecloth into the huge linen-basket and home kicking outside.

Without wishing to see a return of the too boisterous habits of other days, it is to be hoped that the spirit of fun in the Inns of Court is not dying out.

OPERA STAR IN A NIGHT.

YOUNG AUSTRALIANS LEAP TO FAME.

In London musical circles recently the one topic of conversation was the pluck of Miss Florence Austral in making her first appearance as Brunhilde in "The Valkyrie" at Covent Garden and the complete success which rewarded it. Brunhilde is one of the most exacting parts in all opera and most singers have reserved it for the crowning triumphs of their careers.

"I was born at Melbourne just on 28 years ago," she told a *Daily Mail* reporter. "My name is Wilson, but I took that of Austral for reasons which are obvious. Until I was 17 I knew practically nothing about music, and certainly had no idea of singing as a profession. But some school friends of mine pushed me into a church cantata; and there you are. I went to the Melbourne Conservatoire where I remained a year, and afterwards to the University Conservatoire, where I studied five years."

"When I was 25 I thought it was about time I did something with my voice, but there was nobody to help, and my only connection outside of Australia was the daughter of one of my friends, who was in the United States. I went there and eventually obtained an audition with the Chicago Opera. I was offered a contract, but I felt lonely and homesick and was afraid to take it."

"I was on my way home to Australia, and broke my journey at London to have a look round. This is the result."

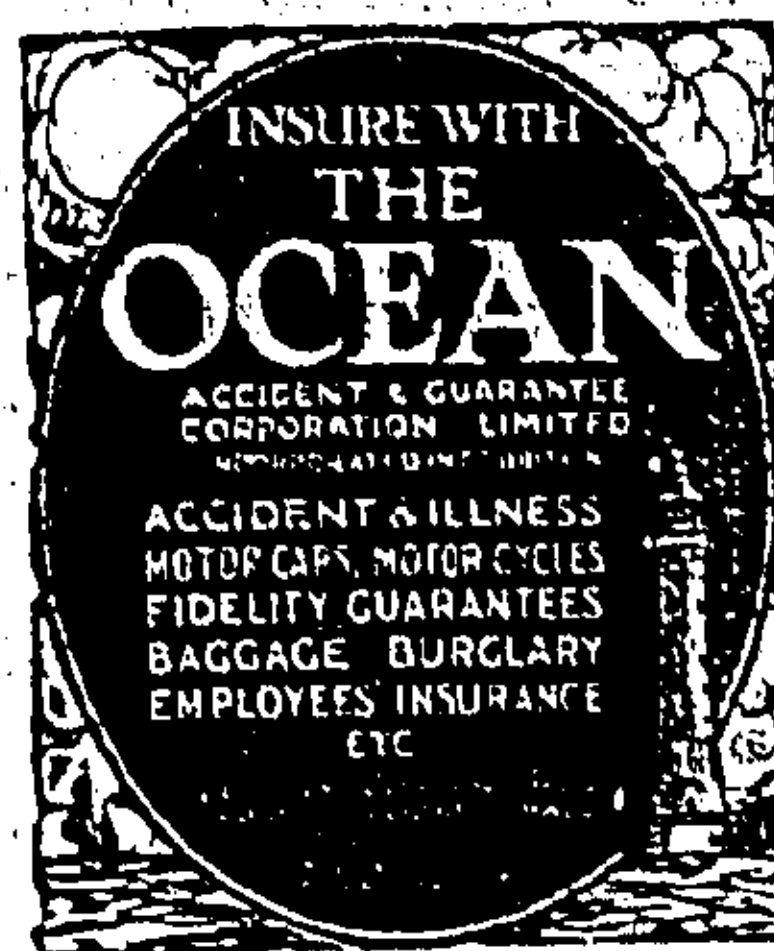
"ENJOYMENT NOT A VICE."

Miss Maude Royden gave an address at a conversation of the After-Dinner Club at the Suffolk-street Galleries, Pall Mall, on June 21st, on "Dost thou think because thou art virtuous there shall be no more cakes and ale?" Lady Stanley was the hostess, and Mr. H. A. Jones the host.

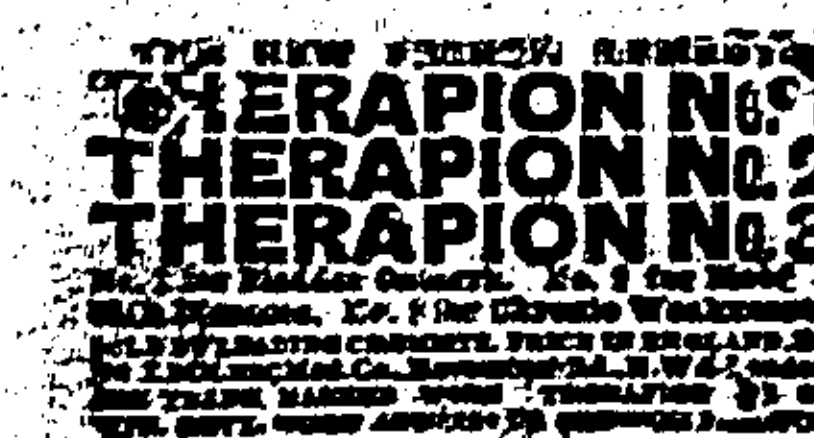
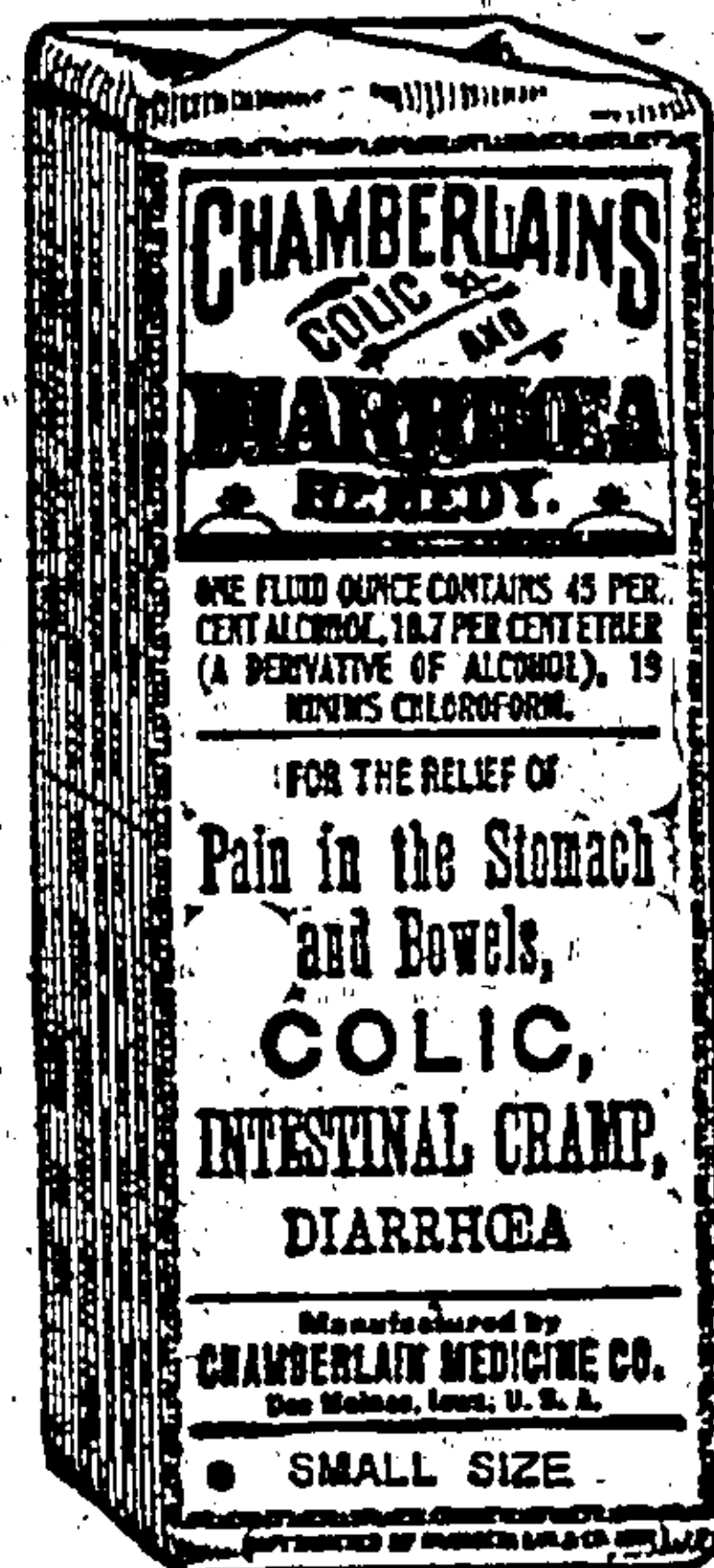
Miss Royden combated the idea that there was too much seeking for enjoyment going on in England at present, and said she wished to induce people to believe that enjoyment was not a bad, but a good, thing. In Victorian times people thought that unless the clothes they wore were uncomfortable, the food tasteless, and the play they saw somewhat dull, they were not perfectly virtuous. In her opinion this conception was wrong. She expressed the opinion that the so-called moral plays of the present day were dull to distraction, and she denied the suggestion that it was necessary that enjoyment should be dull. There was no reason because we wished to be virtuous that we should give up "cakes and ale."

WOMEN AND THE PULPIT.

A woman candidate for the ministry will come before the Wesleyan Conference, which meets this month at Sheffield. She is Miss M. Burns, of Harrow, who has for many years been a prominent worker and lay preacher in the Harrow circuit. If the conference decides to grant her application to become a candidate for ordination, the next conference will have to consider many similar requests, as many other women local preachers are awaiting the result of this application before sending their names forward.



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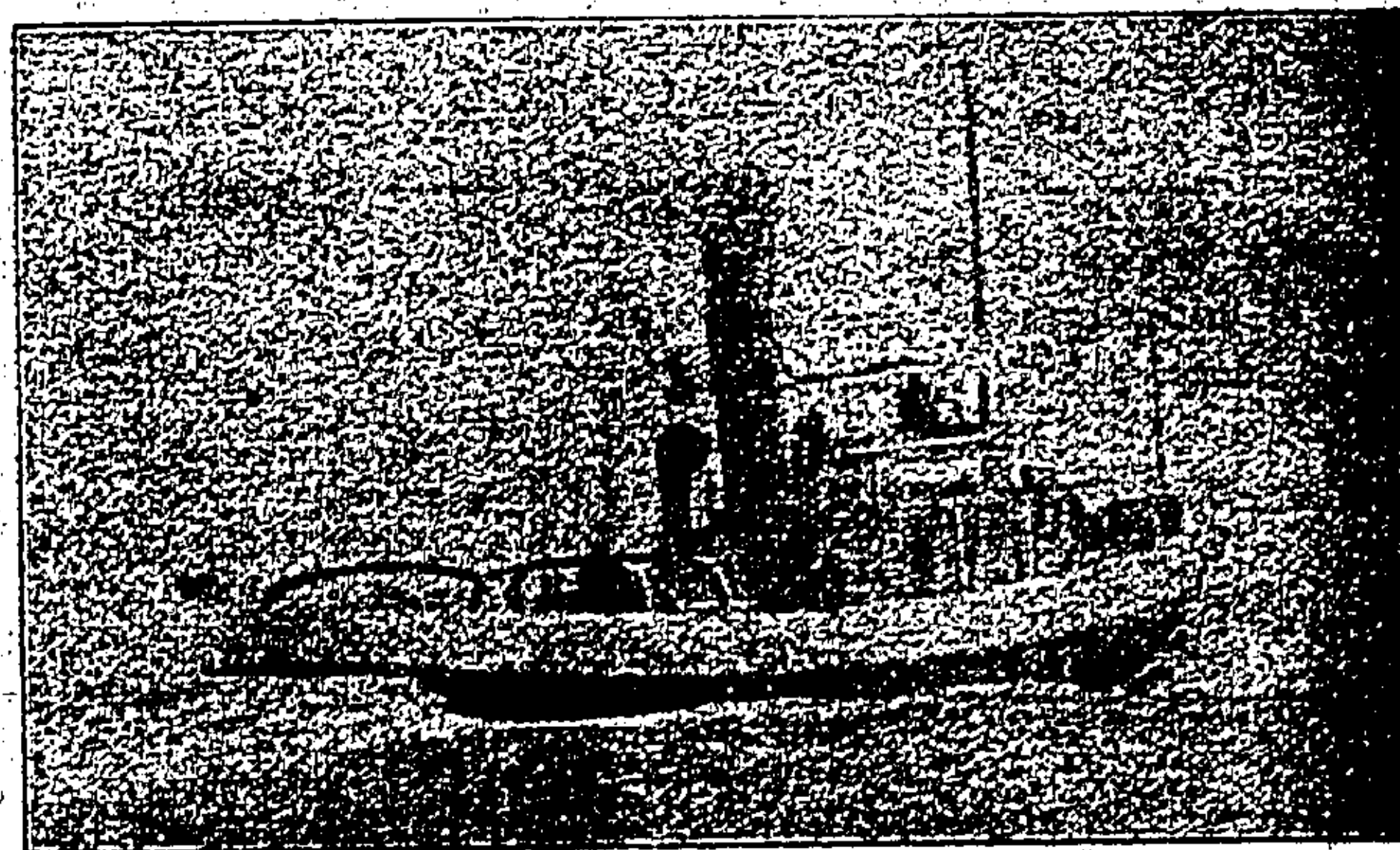
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SOARING AEROPLANES.

During my recent visit to Germany I met some of the "soaring flight" experts, although on account of the weather, there was no flying. Great activity is promised, however, and some of those who are well qualified to judge believe that before the end of the coming summer flights exceeding one hour will have been made on a motorless aeroplane. There is as yet no complete explanation of soaring, whether of birds or mechanism; but during the past few years some advance has been made in our knowledge of this fascinating subject, and the experiments in Germany and Dr. E. H. Hankin's researches in India and England (of which more will soon be heard) together with valuable observations by other scientific men, promise soon to clear up the mystery, and in so doing extend our conquest of the air. It may be remembered that in *The Daily Telegraph* of September 22nd last the difference between gliding under gravity and soaring was pointed out. By soaring is meant the bird's power to maintain altitude and even to climb, without visible effort and without dependence upon any vertical component in the wind. The earlier gliding experiments were either those who began their study of mechanical flight with a view to gaining experience before employing an engine or those who supposed engines would be unnecessary. These experiments depended upon an opposing wind, and on obtaining an initial impulse by starting down hill or by launching the apparatus from an catapult. There are on record of those days no longer flights than two or three minutes, the outstanding exception being Mr. Orville Wright's "glide" of about fifteen minutes.

It is remarkable that after centuries of discussion the real nature of "soaring" is only now beginning to be understood, and the reason for certain peculiarities of the natural wing explained. Here some of the results of Dr. Hankin's researches may be briefly summarised. They seem to suggest possible modifications in the design of aeroplane wings, even after allowing that bird and insect, by developed instinct, more delicate sense, and continuous practice, are in a position to which man can hardly hope to attain. One of the very interesting facts noted by Dr. Hankin is that soaring birds and insects are, without exception, characterised by a peculiar wing feature; they have on the under-surface of the wings definite transverse ridges which, one would have supposed, would interfere with rather than aid flight. This established fact is supplemented by the observation that birds possessing beautifully streamlined wings, without such ridges or with ridges scarcely evident, never soar, but invariably descend. What is the purpose of these ridges, which are seen both in the best soaring birds and in soaring dragon flies? It may be added that of late years many other careful observers have attached great importance to the rough under-surface of the wings of certain birds, and have suggested that this sets up some useful commotion of the air.

EXPLORED IDEAS.

The idea that birds can only soar by aid of ascending currents, or eddies due to convection, appears to be definitely disproved. Dr. Hankin repeatedly observed soaring in air filled with tiny feathers or winged seeds, when the motion of these very light objects failed to reveal any turbulence or ascending current. Nevertheless, soaring does appear to be in some way dependent upon the presence of certain conditions in the atmosphere.

Birds, dragon flies, and flying fishes, says Dr. Hankin, "can execute two kinds of soaring flight—slow and fast—characterised by different wing dispositions." The speeds are remarkably similar, despite the widely different character and sizes of these creatures, "so that there is no room for doubt that we are dealing with the same phenomenon in each case." Mr. Handley Page has pointed out that birds of the smaller size weigh less in relation to wing area than the bigger birds. "Thus the cheel, with a span of 51 in., is loaded 1 lb. to the square foot, as compared with the vulture, with a span 55 in. and loading of 1 1/2 lb. to the square foot. Each, however, in similar conditions of soaring air glides at approximately the same speed, according to aerodynamic theory, the speed of the vulture should be much greater. Nature, faced with the problem of making large birds, has avoided the increased percentage of wing weight due to increased span by concurrently increasing the lifting power of the wing with increase of area."

German experimenters are confident of being able to fly for long distances without engines. Already soars have returned over the starting point at a higher level. It is hoped that important knowledge will be obtained applicable to the design of motor-driven aeroplanes and to the art of flying. Many prizes are offered and in Switzerland also a competition is announced. The Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom invite all who are interested to send in their names, and it is suggested that work may be begun on one of the German soaring machines.

There is a certain danger to these experiments which may be avoided by the exercise of reasonable care. The apparatus must be light; but weight must not be sacrificed unduly. Already one German pilot has been killed by the collapse of his apparatus. Another danger is due to the lack of any reserve of power with which to overcome difficulties. The bird can recover balance by resorting at any moment to flapping-wing flight. The aviator, also, when gliding with engine idle can in an emergency open out his engine and get out of trouble. The exponent of soaring flight has neither wings that flap nor engine. He is therefore, far more dependent than the bird upon an intimate knowledge or sense of the air; or he may have to discover some means which would render him proof against surprise or make his apparatus secure from losing balance. "If we could only make the air visible!" remarked one of the German soarsmen. (Major Turner in the *Daily Telegraph*.)

The new postal rates came into operation in Great Britain, on May 29th. For letters not exceeding 1oz. the charge is now 1d.; exceeding 1oz. but not exceeding 3oz., 2d. The postcard rate is reduced to 1d. Reductions are also made in the printed matter rate.

GERMANY FROM WITHIN.

LORD NORTHCLEIFF'S VISIT.

It was a lovely day. The one thing that I missed my first introduction to Germany was the only drunken man I met there. He was the first Rhinelander I saw, a fat, bearded, double-necked Hun with a straw hat, on a bicycle.

He wobbled about, looking fearfully behind him as if we were going to run him down, and proceeded for a full half-mile, losing his hat during the perilous journey. At the end of the half-mile he rolled into the ditch at the side, where we left him comfortably sleeping.

Despite the intense heat the journey was enjoyable and, naturally, most interesting. I don't remember ever hearing so many nightingales before. Some of them were cheery, almost like robins.

The particular road by which I entered Germany was a lonely one, but very beautiful. I doubt whether I have ever seen in a mass so many miles of white and pink horse chestnuts in bloom as we saw that day.

My companion, who knows the Rhineland well, said that we were there in perhaps the best week of the year.

Now and then we passed through thriving villages, when, like Mr. Squeers we got out to stretch our legs.

The principal feature of the landscape was a series of hills, which I have never seen them in such profusion, and so close to their state.

My companion said, "Since the abolition of the army the young men have been told to come home and populate. They are certainly carrying out their duty. Nor have I, except in Japan and Russia, seen so many children, beautifully cared for, and better dressed than I ever remember them anywhere on the Continent."

The little shops in the villages were filled with good things. New houses were going up everywhere. The Rhinelander are a polite people, and many gave me a salute and a passing remark on the day. My companion thought that some stared at me rather hard.

I replied, "My dear fellow, Germans always stare. I venture to say I can get through Germany unrecognized"—which was almost true. The German acquaintance I had met who had given me advice about Germany was surprised that I had no suite or staff. My party consisted of two, my companion and myself. They said, "Our people will be looking for a man with a big crowd with him. They won't expect to find you travelling so simply in a hired motor-car."

A FORTUNE MAKER.

I had a talk with one of the master builders on the way. He spoke English, and was not in the least offensive.

"We cannot build houses fast enough," he told me. I said, "I congratulate you on your prosperity, to which he replied, 'The building trade in Germany has never had such vitality as at the present moment. The only drawback is that we cannot get sufficient bricks and other material. The manufacturers are all overworked, and we are in the hands of cartels and trusts. But I'm making big money.' He was pleased when I pointed out that the houses were beautifully built. On leaving after showing me a house which had two bath rooms and a servant's bath room and as good plumbing as I have ever seen in New York City, he offered me his card—an enormous one. I asked the experiment of returning mine.

He took it me sharply, but not at all offensively. "Northcliffe, Northcliffe," he said, "but you are no friend of Germany."

I said, "I warned England and Germany that war was coming. I warned Germany that the Americans were going to come, and they would not believe it. I have often spoken well of Germans, the bravery of the machine-gunners and the wonderful though detestable feat of flying to London in machines which we now know to have been more dangerous than we thought at the time. I have come to Germany to try to help to get facts."

He said, "Well, after all, the war has been finished a long time."

He offered his hand, but because I don't shake hands with Germans we both clicked heels and bowed, and he went back to his task, his fortune making. He had forgotten me at once, that I felt sure.

LORDS CASE OVER A PENNY.
POINT THAT TOOK TEN
JUDGES TO SETTLE.

As the result of a protracted struggle with the Glasgow Corporation, Mr. John Percy, a Glasgow newspaper machine hand, has succeeded in getting his action for damages sent for trial. The dispute arose out of a penny he tendered in payment for a tram ride. The conductor said it was defaced, but Mr. Percy maintaining that it was a good coin refused to give another. So a tramway inspector and a policeman were called, and they all went to the police station—Mr. Percy says in custody, but the Corporation contend not, but that he went voluntarily.

Mr. Percy raised an action for damages against the Corporation for the indignity placed upon him of being marched through the crowded streets in charge of a policeman, after he had given his name and address. The Lord Ordinary held there was an issue for trial by jury, but the Judges of the First Division of the Court of Session thought otherwise, and dismissed Mr. Percy's action.

Against this judgement he appealed to the House of Lords where Lords Halldane, Finlay, Cave, Dunedin, and Wrenbury decided unanimously to allow his appeal. The matter has been fought out before ten judges—The Lord Ordinary, four judges in the First Division, and five Law Lords in the House of Lords. Four eminent Scottish barristers, including H. P. Macmillan, K.C., and Mr. Morris MacKay, K.C., were briefed to argue the point.

Three members of the Mount Everest Expedition—Messrs. Mallory, Somervell, and Norton—reached on May 21st an altitude of 26,900ft., the highest point on the earth's surface ever reached by man, though some 2,200ft. below the summit of the mountain.

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Vessel	Leave Hongkong	Discharge
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"GLENSHANE"	21st Aug. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	
"GLENLUCE"	21st Sept. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.	

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2. "TELEMACHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 18th August.
3. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th August.

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"SARDINIA"	6,680	18th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"JEYPORE"	5,315	25th Aug.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,028	25th Aug.	do.
"NOVARA"	4,850	13th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	10,513	27th Sept.	(Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.)
"KALYAN"	8,987	11th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DONGOLA"	8,058	25th Oct.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,000	8th Nov.	do.
"NANKIN"	7,000	22nd Nov.	do.
"KARALA"	9,000	6th Dec.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,000	20th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"PLASSY"	7,300	3rd Jan., 1924	do.

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Tuesday, 22nd Aug.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—
Wednesday, 29th Aug.
HAIPHONG, HAIL, SAIGON, HONGKONG, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID—
Thursday, 1st Aug.
CALCUTTA—
Friday, 3rd Aug.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—
Saturday, 10th Aug.
NEW YORK via PANAMA—
Sunday, 12th Aug.
NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ—
Monday, 13th Aug.
JAPAN via SWATOW & AMOY—
Tuesday, 14th Aug.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—
Wednesday, 15th Aug.
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SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ... "YANGTSE" ... On 1st Aug. noon.
SWATOW & HANGKOK ... "KIANOSU" ... On 1st Aug. 2 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ... "SUIYANG" ... On 3rd July, 9 a.m.

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